

Equal Rights

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FIVE CENTS

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(Photo by H. L. Standley, Colorado Springs, Colo.)

Women for Congress Campaigners Before the Arcade of the Broadmoor Hotel Colorado Springs, Colorado

In the picture, from left to right, are Mrs. Stuart P. Dodge, Miss Katherine Courtney, Mrs. Lillian H. Kerr, Mrs. Bertha W. Fowler, State Chairman; Miss Whittemore, Mrs. Lawrence T. Grey, Miss Vernon, Mrs. Rowena Dashwood Graves, Dr. Caroline E. Spencer, Miss Ernestine Parsons and Miss Eva Shannon. All, except Miss Whittemore and Miss Vernon, are members of the Colorado Branch of the National Woman's Party.

Feminist Notes

Directory Gives Women New Place

THE El Paso (Texas) *Herald* says that the wife is now given a place of equal importance with that of the husband in the new city directory, her name appearing opposite that of her husband as the head of the house, instead of below with the children and other residents of the house, as formerly.

Women Jurors Praised

SIR ERNEST WILD, recorder at Old Bailey, has only praise for women who have acted as jurors in that court.

"My experience with women jurors is that they have added considerably to the due and proper administration of the criminal law," he said. "Of 23 women called, not one asked to be excused. From among that number of men there would have been many who would have tried to escape jury service."

Women Medical Students

THERE are now 55 women students out of a total of 376 at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City. A special arrangement of the living quarters for internes and physicians is being made for the Medical Center now being erected on Washington Heights to take care of the increasing number of women in the profession.

Awarded Belated Degree

A DEGREE of doctor of philosophy, earned forty-four years ago by a research in logic, was conferred on Christine Ladd-Franklin by Johns Hopkins University on the fiftieth anniversary of the inauguration of Daniel Coit Gilman, first president of the university.

Mrs. Ladd-Franklin is now a lecturer on the faculty of Columbia University. She is the wife of Dr. Fabian Franklin, journalist and former editor of *The Independent*. When she came to Johns Hopkins the university did not grant diplomas to women, but she was allowed to attend its courses.

In 1882 she completed the work required for the Ph.D. degree, being the first woman to do so at Johns Hopkins, but the actual diploma was never given to her.

While a student, her researches dealt with a form of rebuttal in argument called the antilogism.

"This system was never fully demonstrated," said the late Professor Royce of Harvard, "until Mrs. Ladd-Franklin worked out the whole method at Johns Hopkins. It is rather remarkable that the crowning activity in a field worked over since the days of Aristotle should be the achievement of an American woman."

Mrs. Pankhurst Urged for Parliament

AT a dinner given her by the Six Point Group upon her return from seven years' absence from England, Mrs. Pankhurst was urged to enter the race for Parliament. Lady Rhondda, who presided, spoke of the memories of work in the past, and of the work which remains for women to do for Equal Rights, and said that Mrs. Pankhurst should go into Parliament as a field for social service.

English Union of Women Voters

TO muster behind Feminist demands the voting power of women, Helena Normanton, distinguished English barrister, has quietly organized a Union of Women Voters.

Mrs. Normanton, who was a guest at National Woman's Party Headquarters a year ago when she helped Burnita Shelton Matthews present the legal aspects of the case which won for American women the right to obtain passports in their own names, is president of the union.

The Rev. Joyce Daplyn, M. A., a Unitarian minister, and a cousin of Mrs. Normanton, is honorary secretary. Leila Lewis, film pioneer in England, is honorary film publicity director.

Stella Wolfe Murray, the first woman to be admitted to the Press Gallery and the Inner Lobby of the British Parliament, is one of the founding members, and as honorary registrar will compile an economic directory of pioneer business and professional women of England.

Beatrice Harraden, well-known suffragist and novelist, is another founding member.

The Union of Women Voters will work quietly for a while until it attains sufficient strength to be a factor in British politics. Its address is 22 Bartlett's Buildings, London, E. C. 4.

Woman Advocate Appears Before House of Lords

MARGARET KIDD, the first woman advocate in Scotland, is the first woman of her profession to appear before the House of Lords. Miss Kidd has had the distinction of seeing an Act of Parliament passed primarily for her benefit. When she was admitted to the Faculty of Advocates, she applied to become a member of the Faculty's Pension Fund. The pensions, however, were for widows, and the faculty promoted a bill, passed last year, to provide that pensions should also be paid to widowers of women members of the faculty.

Woman Movie Producer

MARION FAIRFAX, a scenarist, has entered the field of motion picture production. She wrote the scenario, and will direct every phase of the production. Miss Fairfax and Tully Marshall, motion picture actor, are wife and husband.

Woman Financier

GORDON HOLMES, said to be the only woman stockbroker in England, rose from a position as stenographer at \$6 a week. She tells, according to an *Associated Press* report, that her employer told her that a woman's mind could not understand finance, but that afterwards she ran his business for him.

Woman Cabinet Member Seeks Wide Reforms

NINA BANG, probably the first woman to become a Cabinet member, is working vigorously for wide reforms in education in her capacity as Minister of Education in Denmark, according to *Die Frau im Staat*. Frau Bang was educated as a teacher, and served as a teacher for many years. She is also the author of a large scientific work on the problem of the customs in the Sund. The author of the article in *Die Frau im Staat* pays high tribute to her vigor, decision, acuteness, energy, and efficiency. She is trying to modernize the educational system of Denmark, particularly to extend the effects of education to the pre-school age through kindergartens and nursery schools, and to the post-school age through vocational continuation schools. Her first act as Minister of Education was to obtain the passage of two measures, one providing for a longer and better training period for teachers in the grade schools, and one taking the control of the schools from the church and placing it in the hands of school commissions elected by the parents, these to select the technical supervisors and to direct the affairs of the schools.

I. W. S. A. Congress

FORTY-THREE nations are expected to be represented by 2,000 delegates at the International Woman Suffrage Alliance's Congress in Paris at the end of May and the first of June. *The Woman's Leader*, organ of the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship (England) will publish special issues in Paris during the Congress. This organization will go to the Congress demanding that it go on record for Equal Rights between men and women in industry as well as in every other field of human activity.

Distinguished Women Guests at Headquarters

TWO of the most distinguished women in the theatrical world, Eva LeGallienne and Gladys Calthrop, recently were entertained by officers of the National Woman's Party at an informal tea at National Headquarters, there to discuss the campaign to free women of all the handicaps which now face them because of their sex.

Eva LeGallienne, probably the youngest actor of either sex to produce such drama as Ibsen plays on her own resources and under her own direction, and Gladys Calthrop, England's only woman designer of stage settings and theatrical costumes, are outstanding members of that rare group of successful women who are not content with their own personal achievements, but are willing to give their energy and their resources to help other women achieve the utmost that their individual capacities permit, unhampered by discriminations against them.

Miss LeGallienne and Mrs. Calthrop are both members of the National Woman's Party, Miss LeGallienne being a Founder. Both realize fully that the unique achievement of an individual is not enough, that those able to succeed against odds owe that much greater responsibility to the hordes of average women who are faced with distrust and traditional prejudices which no man has to face when he enters his profession, his business, or his art.

Miss LeGallienne, not yet thirty, is one of the most brilliant actresses in America. Not only has she reached the height of achievement in her dramatic art at this



GLADYS CALTHROP

of England, one of the three highest ranking designers of stage settings in the world, who was one of the speakers at a recent Woman's Party dinner in Washington.

early age, but she has entered the field of dramatic production in which women have rarely engaged. Miss LeGallienne believes that the audiences of America need to have better drama produced for

them, and that likewise great audiences hungry for beauty must be built up in order that the theater may attain "a wider vision and a higher standard of achievement." That is why she has gone into the production of masterpieces of the drama.

Mrs. Calthrop, one of the three women of high rank in the profession of stage and costume designing, has faced and conquered the prejudices which women meet when they enter any new economic field. That is why, when she came to America, she became a member of the National Woman's Party, which is working to abolish all the legal and customary discriminations against women.

Such women as these, who have proved their ability in spite of mistrust, and have achieved in spite of handicaps, always contribute to the Equal Rights movement merely by reason of their outstanding and indisputable success. But how much more do they contribute when they realize, as do Miss LeGallienne and Mrs. Calthrop, that individual success is not enough, that united action is essential if all women everywhere are to have a fair and equal chance to succeed.

Hostesses at the tea for Miss LeGallienne and Mrs. Calthrop were Abby Scott Baker of the District of Columbia, Maud Younger of San Francisco, Florence Boeckel of the District, Edith Ainge of Jamestown and New York, and Alice Paul of New Jersey.

The Colorado Luncheon

By Norma Wason Dodge

THE Colorado Branch of the National Woman's Party has never had a more successful meeting than the luncheon given at the beautiful new Broadmoor Hotel in Colorado Springs March 20 for Margaret Whittemore, vice-president, and Mabel Vernon, executive secretary, of the Woman's Party, who stopped on their way westward in the "More Women for Congress" campaign.

Colorado Springs has always taken a keen interest in the doings of the Woman's Party, since many prominent national workers have been entertained there from time to time, and since Dr. Caroline E. Spencer, a member of the National Council, makes her home there. Miss Vernon and Miss Whittemore had both been visitors on several occasions, Miss Vernon as long ago as 1916, and both were heartily welcomed.

Mrs. Thomas Ross Newbold, who managed the luncheon in honor of the two visitors, succeeded in filling the large dining-room of the Broadmoor with 200 of the most prominent society and professional women of the city, and many

representative men. That these people were interested was evidenced by the fact that at the close of the speaking, which lasted for a good hour and a half, 90 per cent. of the audience remained to ask further questions or hear further discussion, although it was late in the afternoon.

Bertha W. Fowler, State Chairman of the National Woman's Party, presided at the meeting. Seated at the speakers' table with Mrs. Fowler were Dr. Spencer, Mrs. Lawrence T. Grey, State treasurer; Miss Vernon, Miss Whittemore, Lillian H. Kerr, candidate for Congress on the Democratic ticket at the last election; Ernestine Parsons, former State chairman; and Rowena Dashwood Graves, State secretary.

Miss Whittemore, as the first speaker, called attention to the fact that the average family is far ahead of the law in working out the principles of Equal Rights, but emphasized the necessity for amending as soon as possible the laws unfair to women. She traced the history of the party, and outlined its program, the

removal of discriminations against women in every walk of life and field of endeavor.

Miss Vernon spoke on the stand which the National Woman's Party has taken on protective legislation, and told her audience that industrial legislation must be based on occupation, not sex. She touched upon the aim toward a single moral standard for men and women, and related amusingly her experiences as a member of the delegation of women who called upon the Secretary of the Department of Labor to protest the treatment given the Countess Cathcart.

At the close of the speaking there were many questions from both men and women, which Miss Whittemore and Miss Vernon answered clearly and ably.

The two speakers were able to broadcast on the radio from Colorado Springs that same evening, and the following afternoon, at the Payne chapel, they addressed the Colorado Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The officers of this society had been sufficiently interested in the two visitors to invite them as speakers.

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Edith Houghton Hooker, ... Editor
Dora G. Ogle, ... Business Manager

Associate Editors:

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Annual Dues.....	\$10.00
Associate Members.....	\$1.00
Subscribing Members.....	\$3.00
Founders.....	\$100.00
Life Members.....	\$1,000.00
Endowers.....	\$5,000.00
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OBJECT OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

To remove all forms of the subjection of
women.

THE LUCRETIA MOTT AMENDMENT

"Men and women shall have Equal Rights
throughout the United States
and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

"Congress shall have power to enforce
this article by appropriate legislation"

[Senate Joint Resolution Number 21.]
[House Joint Resolution Number 75.]

Introduced in the Senate, December 10, 1923,
by SENATOR CHARLES E. CURTIS.
Introduced in the House of Representatives,
December 13, 1923,
by REPRESENTATIVE D. R. ANTHONY.

The Conference Invites You

THIS week the Call to the Women for Congress Conference of the National Woman's Party, to be held in Baltimore May 10 and 11, is being sent to the State chairmen of the Party over the whole country. They in their turn are requested to communicate with their membership and to invite members and friends of the Woman's Party to be present as guests of the Conference. Although only members of National and State Committees, Chairmen of Professional Councils, Life Members and Founders are eligible to speak and vote at the business meetings, all members of the Party will be welcome at any or all of the sessions.

It is of the utmost importance that all, who are able to, should attend the Conference. Many matters of vital moment will come up for discussion and decisions of far-reaching import will be reached. It is therefore essential that the various States should be well represented.

The policy and program of the Woman's Party in connection with the approaching Congressional elections will be the central theme of the Conference. It is a conspicuous fact that the women of America are far behind the women of many other countries so far as representation in their National Legislature is concerned. It will be the principal business of the Conference to attempt to devise ways and means of securing the election of larger numbers of qualified women to Congress.

The time of the Conference, however, will not be devoted exclusively to business meetings. The reception to the delegates and the banquet in honor of the Women for Congress campaigners will be colorful and interesting occasions, and will afford members of the Party from different sections of the country an opportunity to become acquainted.

No one who is interested in furthering the program of the Woman's Party can afford to miss the Conference. It will be full of inspiration and practical help, and we predict that those who attend will treasure in their memories a new store of friendly recollections.

Whose Creation?

IN a recent issue *America*, a Catholic magazine published in New York, carries an article entitled, "Amending Creation." We quote:

"Miss Paul's group asked the President to support an amendment to the Constitution conferring Equal Rights upon men and women, with, of course, no privileges to either. The precise extent to which an amendment of this character might be stretched cannot, in the nature of the case, be determined with precision, but it is clearly based upon a grave misconception. Male and female He created them, we are told in Holy Writ, and male and female they are to this day, all with the special strength and weakness of their respective sexes, one ministering to the other and sustaining it, in the struggle that we call life. But through it all, male and female they remain, and we incline to agree with the esteemed *Chicago Tribune* in its conclusion that this Equal Rights Amendment is in reality an amendment to change the fiat of an all-wise Creator."

We might be more abashed by this dictum did not our memories reach back to pre-suffrage days when we were also accused of flying in the face of divine Providence.

The purpose and scope of an Equal Rights Amendment has already been established in this country through the fourteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution. This amendment did not make colored men white, or in any other way change a "fiat of an all-wise Creator," but it did recognize the fundamental principle of holding all men equal before the law.

American women are only asking a measure of justice that has already been granted to the women of seven other countries. In Austria, Germany, Czecho-Slovakia, Esthonia, the Free and Hanseatic City of Danzig, Lithuania and Prussia there is no indication that the incorporation of Equal Rights, regardless of sex in their constitutions, has overcome divine mandates. Travelers tell us that men and women, and even children, are still to be found in those distant lands.

Men flatter themselves a little too much in our opinion when they confuse the work of their own hands with that of the Almighty. We commend to *America* a re-reading of the Golden Rule and suggest that justice, not injustice, is a fiat that an all-wise Creator has ordained.

Caroline Haslett and the Women Engineers

By Crystal Eastman

ONE late winter afternoon, fifteen or twenty years ago, I was coming down in the elevator of the United Charities Building at Twenty-third street after a dull, disappointing day's work. At the floor below mine a handsome, gorgeously dressed woman stepped in; she was wearing a huge bunch of violets, single violets and extraordinarily beautiful, the biggest bunch I had ever seen. I fastened my eyes on them and stood frankly "drinking them in" as one would look at a cathedral or a sunset trying to remember it forever. Suddenly, just before we reached the ground floor, the woman took them off and handed them to me with one swift eager gesture and a look of understanding, and then dashed off into the night.

It was a similar experience when Caroline Haslett smiled at me so unexpectedly from the platform.

I had gone to a small branch meeting of the Women's Freedom League because I saw that Miss Haslett, secretary of the Women's Engineering Society, was to speak, and I had always wanted to meet her. There was a row of speakers, six or seven perhaps, but I knew which was Miss Haslett at one glance. Yet she did not look in the least as I had expected a woman engineer to look. She is young, of course, not more than thirty, a big broad-built girl with a wide serene face, like a poet's dream of a peasant woman. Her hat was off (must I after all devote my remaining years to a campaign for "hats off indoors" in the name of beauty, sincerity and freedom?). Her hat was off and her long dark hair was parted in the middle and worn in flat rings over her ears. Big mouth, strong nose, shining eyes, a grave and lovely face. Maternal, too, I thought, in that rich universal way in which some women's faces are maternal—suggesting strength, security, happiness and saying "Take all you want—I am inexhaustible."

There it was again, rare unexpected beauty, and I sat feasting my eyes and trying to think of adequate adjectives as one might if suddenly faced with a wide happy view of hills and meadows. I was only half listening to the speeches and I must have showed my pleasure frankly in my face, for all of a sudden the girl smiled at me, an easy, friendly, humorous smile as though she said, "All right, here I am, if you like me so much!" And then I remembered that woman in the elevator so many years ago, whose smile had said, "Here, you love these violets, you're thirsty for them—they're yours."

I suppose that is a very sentimental way in which to open an article on British women and the engineering trades, but I am going to risk it. I can see no

point in writing, certainly no *fun* in writing, unless you try to describe the things that really happen to you.

Next day, over a long lunch at her club, Caroline Haslett told me her story and the story of the society to which she has given the last seven years of her life. She is not difficult to interview as so many English women are—shy, reserved, fighting you off all the time. She seemed more like a radiant California girl, except for her deep, musical voice, and she pours herself out to you in a rich careless stream, eager, confident, trusting. She likes to talk and it is a good story she has to tell.

"Are you really an engineer?" was almost the only question I had to ask.

"No, I'm not an engineer and I never say I am. I'll tell you how I began, if you like. I began by being a failure. I was never bright at lessons. Sometimes they thought I was mentally deficient! And when I finished the ordinary school nobody knew what to do with me. We were not well off. My father was an engineer but not a man that cared about getting on in the world. He never could see any reason for making money; all he wanted was to live a quiet life in the country. There were four of us children. So I had to do something. First I thought I would be a teacher because the training school for teachers was in another village quite a distance from our home, and I knew I would have to take the train every day. That was what I wanted, to get away from home. So I got the local teacher to coach me and to everybody's surprise I passed the entrance examination. The first year I did brilliantly. The second year I did nothing, I dropped to the bottom of the form. You see, I was terribly in love but they didn't know it. I was only seventeen then. Anyhow they did not want me there any more. So I was at home again. Just about this time I became a suffragette and fell out with the young man over that. Then I was ill for a while, and after that I just seemed to be settling down to nothing. My mother, who was a very energetic, able woman and ran most of the committees in the village, was in despair over me. She gave me up and was thinking there was nothing for me to do but sit home and crochet. I was just a failure. Everybody thought so. So did I.

"Then one day a friend of my father's, an engineer, a man who made boilers for ships, came to visit us. He saw me and he must have liked me. He said to my mother, 'I don't think there is much wrong with that girl. She has a brain. She only wants waking up. She needs

to find something she likes to do. I believe I'd like to take her into my office.' So that was how I began my engineering career."

"But, didn't you ever study engineering?"

"No, I never studied, not even in a night school. But I had some great training and I would have gone on and qualified if this job had not come along. You see, soon after I went to work for that man the war came. And before long all the responsible heads in the concern had to go. I understood things by that time, they knew I was intelligent and reliable, and they began to leave things to me. In the end I was left with all sorts of big contracts to handle. Afterwards I made them give me four months in the shops to get practical experience. It was all right while the war lasted but when the men came back and took up their old positions again, they gradually took my work away from me. I found myself only a sort of super-clerk or secretary. When I asked for a better job they would laugh and tell me I'd soon be getting married. But I was serious. I meant to leave and try to get into a firm where there was more opportunity.

"Just then I happened to hear that someone was advertising for a secretary to organize a Woman's Engineering Society. It was Lady Parsons, the wife of Sir Charles Parsons, a famous engineer. I was interested in the idea, of course, but I applied for the post without thinking or caring much about it. I was twenty-three then. There were sixty-odd applicants, all of them older and many with university degrees, but for some reason Lady Parsons chose me."

It was a wise choice. Caroline Haslett has turned out to be a true child of her energetic organizing mother. I think she is the sort of "secretary" we know so well in America, whose title should be "promoter-executive-editor-organizer-publicity-man" and who needs a committee only to hold her down. At any rate the Women's Engineering Society, which began in 1919 with twelve qualified members, has grown and flourished in her eager and capable hands. There are several hundred members now, they have held three successful conferences, the last one at Wembley with audiences of over a thousand; they publish a competent and dignified illustrated quarterly with highly technical and scientific articles by women engineers, and, most important of all, they have gained admission for women to all the engineering societies.

Miss Haslett explained the significance of this last achievement.

"It was not difficult for a woman to get her engineering education nor to get her

degree. But the B. S. C. is not enough. Every branch of engineering has its own society, mechanical engineers, marine engineers, civil, electrical, automobile, etc. And professional standing requires membership in one of these societies and the right to print its initials after one's name. When we began none of the societies except the Electrical Engineers were open to women. Almost the first thing I did was to write to all these societies and ask them if they would be willing to admit women who duly qualified for membership. None of them was willing. My next move was to invite each society to send a representative to sit on our Council. This they all agreed to do, and they have done it every year. I've tried from the beginning to get the cooperation of men engineers because I thought by advising and helping us they would get interested in us and want us to succeed. This plan worked well; after about two years all the societies let down the bars and opened their doors to women. Of course the qualifications are high and the examination is stiff; they probably scrutinize the women applicants harder than the men. That would be natural. But women do get in.

"The hardest problem now is for women to get their shop experience. One of the qualifications for admission is always shop experience, and there are very few

firms that will take on women students into their shops, only two or three in the entire country. But that will come. Everything would be easier if we were not in the midst of a trade depression. Given a boom in industry there would be a great chance for the woman engineer."

Another organization quite recently formed in England to which the Women's Engineering Society acts as a sort of parent and of which Miss Haslett is also secretary, is the Women's Electrical Association. It was established in order to teach women, especially home-makers, the possibilities of electricity in reducing drudgery, and not only this, but to teach them the elementary facts about electricity so that they can make their own ordinary repairs. This association is growing faster than even Miss Haslett expected. She is in constant demand to come and establish branches.

"Home making," she says, "is the oldest industry in the world, it is a skilled job if ever there was one, but it has never had good tools. During the war women got a chance to see how differently industry is organized, how the whole emphasis is on eliminating drudgery, eliminating fatigue, and always on perfecting tools. Women engineers, while I want them to go into all lines of work, will perhaps, make their first big contribution by bringing this emphasis into the work of the home."

Miss Haslett spoke most appreciatively of the women engineers in America. At all their conferences American representatives had spoken, and as early as 1924, three outstanding American women had joined the Women's Engineering Society: Mrs. McBerty, Dr. Lillian Gilbreth, and Kate Gleason representing respectively the electrical, industrial and mechanical aspects of engineering. Other American members are Ethel H. Bailey of New York, Society of Automotive Engineers; Florence M. Paley, civil engineer on the staff of the Nickel Plate Railroad; and Mary Dillon of the Brooklyn Gas Company.

"American women engineers," according to Miss Haslett, "have little opposition to meet. They are admitted to all engineering institutes and societies, but nevertheless, they feel the need of an organization to take care of those special questions which naturally present themselves to women entering a new profession." And so, since they have no society of their own, Miss Haslett invites them to join the British Women's Engineering Society. It is what one would expect of a secretary who asked all the men engineering societies, which had refused admission to women, to send representatives to sit on her council.

We need more Feminists like Caroline Haslett.

Lucretia Mott and the Minister: An Episode

By Kate C. Havens

IN her interesting and instructive book, "Woman, Church and State," now unfortunately out of print, Matilda Josslyn Gage gives a graphic account of the first National Woman Suffrage Convention held in Washington, D. C., in 1869.

The Rev. Chaplain Gray of the House, had been courteously asked to open the proceedings with prayer and took advantage of this opportunity to air his grievances against womankind in general. He assumed the lordly masculine style so popular in the last century and proceeded to take the Deity into his confidence by reminding Him that He had made women inferior and subject to men, and that he greatly deplored the present spectacle of women trying to make themselves "like unto men." In his address to the Creator he referred to women as an "after-thought," implying that in his own private opinion women had turned out to be almost a cosmic mistake! The only justification for their existence lay in the fact that they performed the function for which they were created, i. e., "administering to the needs of men." For women to demand the same God-given rights as men was to fly in the face of the Almighty and make of the Bible a farce. Therefore, he apologized to the Deity for the present convention!

When he had finished his insulting harangue, the noble old Quakeress, Lucretia Mott, who had been sitting in an attitude of devout attention, arose, Bible in hand and read in a clear, ringing voice slowly emphasizing each word: "And God said, let us make man in our own image, after our likeness, and so God created man in His own image; in the image of God created He him, male and female created He them and gave them dominion over the fish of the sea and the fowl of the air, and over every living thing that moveth upon the earth." Genesis, 1: 27-8.

An impressive silence followed and the minister made a hasty retreat.

At a convention held in Rochester, New York, July 18, 1878, the women, resenting the unfair attitude of the clergy, who almost to a unit opposed the idea of equal suffrage, passed the following resolutions offered by Matilda Josslyn Gage, chairman of the Resolutions Committee:

"Resolved, That as the first duty of every individual is *self-development*, hence the lessons of self-sacrifice and of blind obedience taught to women by the Christian church have been fatal, not only to her own vital interests, but through her

to those of the race.

"Resolved, That the great principle of the Protestant Reformation, the right of individual conscience and judgment, *heretofore exercised by men alone*, should now be claimed by women; that, in the interpretation of Scripture she should be guided by her own reason and not by the authority of a male church.

"Resolved, That it is through the *perversion* of the religious element in woman—playing upon her hopes and fears and holding this life with all its high duties in abeyance to that which is to come—that she and the children she has borne have been wrongfully subjugated by priestcraft and by superstition."

The adoption of these resolutions caused a storm of indignant protests from both press and clergy. The Bible and tradition were invoked, *ad nauseam*, to prove that "woman had always been and always would be inferior and subject to man." The reply to this outburst was Mrs. Gage's book, "Woman, Church and State," which is an encyclopedia of information on this subject, but which was considered so "radical" at the time of its publication that it was practically "suppressed." The data given in this book are being corroborated by modern researches.

British Journalist Visits Headquarters

STELLA WOLFE MURRAY, the first woman to be admitted to the Press Gallery and the Inner Lobby of the British Parliament, was a guest at the Woman's Party Headquarters last week, and conferred with Alice Paul on the international campaign for Equal Rights.

Miss Wolfe Murray is a thorough-going Feminist, whose *News and Views*, syndicated to numerous London and provincial newspapers, carry to all England the news of women's activities and Feminist issues. Her hobby is civil aviation and its development, and she is the first woman to have had a book on flying published. Her book is an anthology of poems about aviation.

During her visit to the United States, she spent much time making contacts with aviation officials in order to make more effective her demands that the International Aeronautic Association withdraw its ban on women pilots.

It was not till September, 1924, that Miss Wolfe Murray's fight for admission to the Press Gallery and the Inner Lobby was won. Women had applied for admission, but had been refused in shocked surprise. At last, backed by a London daily newspaper, she won the right to be one of the more than two hundred journalists admitted to the gallery, and one of the forty admitted to the Inner Lobby, where newspaper people may more informally meet members of Parliament and Cabinet ministers.

MISS WOLFE MURRAY was introduced to the Press Galleries of the Senate and the House of Representatives by Ruby A. Black, Washington correspondent for various newspapers and one of the associate editors of *EQUAL RIGHTS*. She was greatly pleased to find the names of eleven women listed in the Congress-

sional Directory as entitled to admission to the Press Galleries, and to see several of them in the gallery when she was present.

Miss Wolfe Murray is deeply interested in the work of the National Woman's Party for Equal Rights between men and women, and likewise in the immediate campaign for more women in public office, both elective and appointive. She has watched from the inside the greater consideration given women's measures as a result of the presence of women members of Parliament.

Miss Wolfe Murray thinks it particularly curious that women should have been denied admission to the Press Gallery of Parliament even after eight women were members of the House of Commons. Women were admitted to the American Press Galleries before any woman was ever a member of Congress.

The Marriage Problem

Views of Prominent Germans

Das Ehe-Buch.

Edited by Count Keyserling.

(Niels Kampmann Verlag, Celle.)

(Soon to be Issued in English by Harcourt-Brace)

THE problem of modern marriage appears to be receiving as much attention abroad as it is with us. Quite recently there was published in Germany a so-called "Marriage Book," planned and edited by the well-known German philosopher, Count Hermann Keyserling, and consisting of a number of essays by prominent thinkers, the majority of them German. Bernard Shaw was also invited to contribute; his reply is worth quoting: "No man dare write the truth about marriage while his wife lives. Unless, that is, he hates her, like Strindberg; and I don't. I shall read the volume with interest, knowing that it will consist chiefly of evasions; but I will not contribute to it."

THE book does not consist of evasions. The writers say quite bluntly what is in their minds, and in the majority of cases support Keyserling in his view that the aim of marriage is to create conditions for the highest self development. In other words, seeing that men and women complement each other, marriage aims at producing the harmonious life. In every case, the marriage relationship is a difficult one. Marriage is an aspect of life, and life means joys and sorrows. Only those couples are happily married who successfully balance the joys and the sorrows, the good and the evil. In whatever else the contributors to the volume differ, they all agree in regarding women as independent persons. The day when woman was considered merely a productive creature, a sort of child-bearing

housekeeper, has gone for ever. That again adds to the difficulties of the problem. In the olden days, when women were looked upon more or less as chattels, the personality of the man ruled. In modern times, two personalities have to be adjusted.

BUT the position is by no means hopeless, as the numerous successful marriages go to show. Count Keyserling declares emphatically that there is an art of marriage, and that woman is the born marriage artist. So many marriages turn out failures because the man does not understand his art.

The symposium contains a number of rules for successful marriage. The practice of "distance" is one. For men and women to let themselves go is fatal. More than one writer pleads for the observation of certain forms—one might almost call them ceremonials—in everyday life. Separate holidays from time to time—a doctrine which the Bishop of London is fond of preaching—are likewise suggested. Secondly, it seems to be the general opinion that where women have responsibilities in married life (for example, children), they may be sure of deriving happiness in their marriage. Thirdly, through-

out the book, stress is laid on the great possibilities of spiritual and artistic development of which women are capable. Many marriages are wrecked because the husband forgets this great and dominating factor in life. Love needs to be stimulated, mentally, physically, and spiritually. There would be no question of "the other man," it is asserted in this volume, if all women could count on this stimulus, which is undoubtedly their due. In the future, as civilization reaches higher and higher stages, this aspect of marriage will be more and more appreciated, so that the prospect for happy marriages is, in the opinion of the writers of this book, rosy indeed. Lastly, it is well to practice in married life what Robert Louis Stevenson called, "Truth in intercourse," since loyalty and candour tend to perfect comprehension.

IT must not be supposed that all the writers belong to one and the same school of thought. They don't. While they all agree in taking what may be termed a forward view of marriage, some go further than others; and one lady, the wife of Jacob Wassermann, the well-known German novelist, declares that too much stress should not be laid on absolute faithfulness. In her opinion, there may be cases where both men and women may attain to the fulness of life and of inner experience by association with more than one man or one woman, as the case may be. Whether one agrees with opinions of this kind or not, certain it is that a freshness runs through all the essays in the

book. Some are historical, setting forth how marriage first arose and describing marriage among primitive peoples, including so-called "group marriages"; Rabindranath Tagore writes on the ideal in Indian marriages; there are chapters on Chinese marriages, on romantic marriages, and on commonplace marriages. This last theme is handled by Jacob Wassermann himself, who deals with some of the sordid sides of modern marriages as only a first-class artist can. Beatrice

Hinkle writes on marriages in the United States, and especially on the part played by divorce in the national life. On the whole the writers tend to regard the influence of divorce on marriage as bad, and some of them seem to prefer harmonious irregular unions to haphazard legalized marriages which are bound to lead to unhappiness. But all look forward hopefully to a time when marriage will become a perfect companionship between equals, and when complete comprehension

will matter more than the conception of marriage as a sacrament. The essay which deals with marriage in the future is an extremely stimulating piece of work from the pen of Countess Ungern-Sternberg. She holds that a perfect marriage should be conditioned by a healthy body and mind, the mental and soul attraction between husband and wife, absolute freedom of choice, and the cultivation of beauty.—Reprinted from *Time and Tide*, London, England.

Senator Felton in Washington

By Laura Berrien

ON March 30 there was unveiled in Statuary Hall of the United States Capitol a statue of Dr. Crawford W. Long, the discoverer of anesthesia. Many Georgians came on to Washington for the event, and hundreds of Georgians resident in Washington were there. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia spoke to represent the University of Georgia, where Dr. Long had been a student. The Attorney-General of Georgia spoke in behalf of the State, and Senator William J. Harris accepted the gift for the Federal Government. Johns Hopkins University, the University of Pennsylvania, the Georgia Medical Association,

the Southern Medical Association, the Nurses' Association were all represented, but the most dramatic and inspiring feature was the speech of Senator Rebecca Latimer Felton, venerable stateswoman of Georgia.

When she was announced enthusiasm was unbounded and our hearts were aflame as we listened to this wonderful woman speak as she has always done for women. Though more than ninety years old, Senator Felton, clear-minded, clear-voiced, could be heard throughout the vast hall. Every word, every pause "lit by her

deep love's truth" thrilled the hearts of her listeners.

Blessed with a brilliant mind, a warm and courageous heart, Senator Felton has made and holds a place in the history of Georgia and of the nation.

On the previous day she had had a conference with the President and had taken her place on the floor of the Senate.

At the conclusion of the exercises Senator Felton was given an ovation. Later she conferred with her associates of the National Woman's Party, a tea having been arranged in her honor at Headquarters.

Mrs. Felton is chairman of the Political Council of the National Woman's Party.

News From The Field

Day-Book of the Campaigners

SATURDAY evening, March 20, 8 P. M., Broadcast from Pike's Peak Station (KFXF). Lillian Kerr acted as announcer. Berthe Arnold Knorr sang "March of the Women," the Woman's Party Song. Margaret Whittemore and Mabel Vernon spoke.

Sunday, March 31—Dinner at Bertha Fowler's, State Chairman. 3 P. M.—Miss Whittemore spoke before the Colorado Springs Branch of National Society for Advancement of Colored People, Mrs. L. T. Gray, State Treasurer, and Dr. Spencer accompanied Miss Whittemore and Miss Vernon to Denver, where they were guests of Dr. Margaret Long.

Monday, March 22—Morning—Iris Calderhead Walker took the campaigners to interview leading editorial writers. Afternoon—Tea at home of Mrs. Robert W. Hanington, at which Dr. Long presided. Evening—Dr. Long and Miss Vernon broadcasted from station at Hotel Shirley-Savoy (KLZ).

Tuesday, March 23—Dr. Spencer and Miss Vernon interviewed political leaders about the desirability of their parties recognizing women by sending them to Congress. Six P. M.—Dinner of Business and Professional Women's Club at Hotel Colburn, Theodosia Raines, president of club, presiding.

Wednesday, March 24—Dr. Spencer, Dr. Long and Mabel Vernon had an interview with Gov. Nellie Taylor Ross at the State House, Cheyenne, Wyoming, making trip from Denver to Cheyenne in Dr. Long's motor. The purpose of the interview was to inform Governor Ross officially of the Woman's Party campaign for women in higher elective and appointive offices and for the Equal Rights Amendment. She expressed great interest, and said she desired to do everything possible toward progress of women, and believing that actions speak louder than words, desired to conduct such an administration that it would reflect credit on all women. While in Cheyenne the committee interviewed Katharine Morton, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, who is mentioned as a possible candidate for Congress.

Dr. Margaret Long and Margaret Hanington have been appointed on the Colorado Women for Congress Committee. While in Colorado Springs, Miss Whittemore was the guest of Mrs. Thomas Newbold, chairman of the committee of arrangements for the Colorado Springs luncheon, and Miss Vernon was the guest of Mrs. L. T. Gray, State Treasurer. Rowena Dashwood Graves, State Secretary, went to Denver for the meetings there.

More Workers at Headquarters

MARY GERTRUDE FENDALL, a Founder of the National Woman's Party, is now at National Headquarters helping direct the campaigns for the Equal Rights Amendment and for more women in public office, both elective and appointive.

Genevieve Allen, legislative chairman of the California Branch of the National Woman's Party, arrived last week to work in these campaigns, bringing with her the names of women from the West who may possibly become candidates for Congress. Mrs. Allen is taking part in the lobbying for Equal Rights measures now before Congress, and in the plans for the Women for Congress Conference in Baltimore the middle of May.

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